

VOLUME XX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW GOODS

C. G. JONES & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Fine Clothing

FURNISHING GOODS.

AT THE RECEPTION OF A LARGE STOCK, AND IN

price to suit the times.

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DORN, BARNES & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

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DEALERS IN

Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flour, Barley, Malt,

Hops, Bacon, Lard, Grease, Tallow, Hides,

Tobacco, Dried Fruits, Sugar, Wine,

Whisky, Molasses, &c., &c.

On consignment, respectfully solicited. Liberal ad-

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Representatives—German Insurance Company, Tucker &

Co., Baltimore; John Smith, Ky. & Tenn. Agents; &

Co., Cincinnati; & Co., Louisville; & Co.,

St. Louis; & Co., Cincinnati; & Co.,

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AGRICULTURAL.

Buckeye Mower.

Which has proven itself, in five years' trial

by the farmers of Kentucky and Indiana,

to give better satisfaction

and have more points of

excellence in it than

all other

REAPERS AND MOWERS COMBINED.

WARRENTY.

We warrant this mower to be well made, of good

material, simple, durable, and easy of draft for two

men. The combined reaper will cut from 12 to 15 acres of

wheat in a day, and will cut and stack 10 to 12 acres of

corn in a day. The mower will cut and stack 10 to 12

acres of timothy or clover in a day. The mower will cut

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Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT

TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR.....\$7 00

SIX MONTHS.....4 00

ONE MONTH.....75

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

Subscribers are supplied with a notice of the

date their subscription will expire ten days in ad-

vance of the time, and again with a second notice

on the day the last copy paid for is sent. This

will enable all persons to keep the run of their ac-

counts, and to renew in time not to miss an issue

of the paper.

A subject which engages equally the at-

tention of the patriot and philanthropist is the

stirring question which the war is assum-

ing. No indolent or evasive spirit, abroad

among the people is more ominous than the

encouragement which the most savage and

atrocious measures receive from the most unex-

pected quarters. The vagrant rumor is made

the basis for founding on the Government to

acts of vengeance, and the most favored or-

ders, the friends of the Administration, speak

with a deliberate heartlessness of a scheme of

extermination and desolation as if it was the

most natural, obvious, and commendable act

which they could perform.

Among other deplorable acts which are

made the occasion for urging the most violent

measures is the massacre of the negro troops

in the storming of Fort Pillow. The Presi-

dent, in speaking of it in Baltimore, said:

"Would it be right to take the life of pris-

oners in Washington, Fort Delaware or else-

where, in retaliation for acts in which they

were not necessary to consider the next

step? Would it be right to take the life of

prisoners captured at Vicksburg, and shoot

them for acts in which they were not neces-

sarily guilty? Would it be right to take the

life of prisoners captured at Vicksburg, and

shoot them for acts in which they were not

confronted. These do not recognize and should

not have the benefit of the usages of civilized

warfare.

We think this of itself is sufficient to con-

demne the policy of employing negroes and

Indians, and ought to be reason enough for

changing the policy promptly and completely.

We do not wish to have our white soldiers

involved in the atrocities produced by in-

teresting barbarous races in the ranks with

them.

If the rebels should adopt the general policy

of no quarter, which we believe impossible,

it will be time enough to consult the proper

measures; but in the name of our national

credit and of common humanity, we urge that

we should not be the first to rush into any such

wicked and destructive policy.

The most comical spectacle is a radical

charging inconsistency upon other people,

whom they consider behind the age, not up

with the times, &c. At the same time they

don't pretend to be what they have been in

times past. They have got new light, and

have discarded old ideas to keep up with the

logic of events. They are forming a new party

in Kentucky that never existed before; hold-

ing quite different language from any that

ever had any show in Kentucky. They can't

pretend to be consistent, for if they were,

they would be, according to their own doctrine,

behind the times. They would have none of

their peculiar merits. They would be like

other people, no better than they used to be.

Why should they say a word about inconsis-

tency by way of reproaching other people?

Inconsistency is what they assume as a main

characteristic. The highest consistency is the

most perfect inconsistency, as perfect rest is

infinite motion.

All they can say of other people is, that

these other people are not inconsistent enough

to be consistent like themselves. The Union

platform and the Union party was good enough

for them last year; but now they are getting

off the train and shouting to everybody else

to get off. They are making a new party with

a new creed and objects, and can't abide their

old friends; yet they scribble and babble

about the inconsistency of other people.

As we have said, they must mean that

they are not inconsistent enough to be

inconsistent as they are. If that is not

what they mean, what do they mean?

They are a new thing under the sun here in

Kentucky, and not consistent with anything

of former times. Solomon would never have

said there is nothing new under the sun if he

had seen this new party, unless he adopted

the theory that a thing perfectly new becomes

old, and that a thing infinitely inconsistent

with anything past becomes consistent with

it all.

THE CAT, AND HOW SHE BECAME A BEAU-

TIFUL YOUNG WOMAN.—That truthful of

all historians, the great Aesop, tells us that

a young man fell so deep in love with his cat

that he prayed to Venus morning, noon, and

night to change her into a woman. It is sup-

posed that the goddess displayed in catch-

ing mice for him to regard her as the best

possible material for an excellent young wo-

man, though Aesop does not state this in so

many words. The historian goes on to say

that Venus at last obliged to yield to the

pressure, and did change the cat into a most

beautiful young woman, got up without re-

spect to expense. The young man was hap-

pier than the queen, his consort, who re-

sided in the kitchen with bread and

honey. He determined to make her his wife

that very day, and, as Aesop's expressive la-

phrases, darted off immediately for the licen-

se and the clergyman. The neighbors were

invited in, and had a dance all round. In

short, "all went merry as a marriage

bell," says Aesop, quoting Herodotus. But

in the middle of the night, as the bride lay

dozing, a mouse began to scratch. Suddenly

she leaped out of bed, got down on all fours,

and prepared for a spring. Here is a great

blame in Aesop's manuscript, and it is impos-

sible at this day to learn the sequel of this

history. But Aesop, who firmly believed that

"history is philosophy teaching by example,"

was in the habit of writing out a "moral" and

an "application" for each of his histories, and

those which he wrote for this history are still

extant. They are as follows:

"Moral.—If you drive out nature with a

pitchfork she will run back again."

"APPLICATION.—Read the history of 'The

Robbin-boy and how he became a Major-Gen-

eral.' He was originally a robbin-boy in a

cotton factory, and was made a Major-Gen-

eral by reason of his devotion to his wife, who

for reasons similar to those which led to the

changing of the cat into a woman. He got on

pretty well till one day he saw some cotton at

a distance. Immediately the old instinct re-

turned; he made a spring at the cotton, and

didn't get it."

Senator Collamer, of Vermont, said in

the Senate the other day:

"I do not wish to occupy the time of the Sen-

ate by making any remarks about the Consti-

tution of the United States. I think it a sub-

ject which is an object of derision. As it is so

in a great measure, and a man is sneered at

for touching it, I do not wish to take up

much of the attention of a body where

such a subject is treated in such a manner."

What a body the Senate of the United

States must be, when a leading and talented

member of the Republican party feels com-

strained to make such a statement! The Con-

stitution an object of derision! No wonder

men hate a document whose plain reading is

a constant rebuke of their conduct.

Horace Greeley denounces the state-

ment of Maximilian that he had been elected

by the majority of Mexico to the place of Em-

peror of Mexico. The editor says that only a

small part of Mexico has been held by the

French, and that the rest had no opportunity

to vote. That doctrine will not do these times.

The loyal people voted; the dis-

loyal are not to be counted. Had it been

the hands of a guard, Lieutenant A. D. Kelly

of the One Hundredth Ohio regiment, was

wounded, and Lieutenant G. D. Forsyth, of

the same regiment, was instantly killed. They

were both prisoners in the Libby prison.

Governor Brough's call for Ohio's quota

of the one hundred days' army, and the no ar-

reaching of the draft, have rendered Ohio ex-

ceedingly sickly; almost as unhealthily as Mas-

sachusetts.

The following named horses, belonging

to Colonel R. A. Alexander, of Kentucky, ar-

rive in St. Louis on Friday last: Bay Flyer,

Mattie, Asteroid, Norfolk, Ulvestin and

Baile Fly.

Daily Democrat

TELEGRAPHIC.

(From Yesterday's Evening News.)

Congressional Proceedings.

Destructive Fire in New York City.

Brigadier Gen. Stone Superseded.

The Latest News from Shreveport.

The Town Very Strongly Fortified.

General Steele Reported Moving on Shreveport.

Price Opposing Him with 47,000.

Rebel Cavalry near Clonouka.

Magruder's Force 30,000 Strong.

Late from the Army of the Potomac.

The Town of Madison Courthouse Reported Burned.

Lee's Force Reported 60,000 Strong.

Massachusetts Senate Committee on Federal Relations.

The Baltimore Union Convention.

Return of the Fort Pillow Committee.

The Rebel Barbarities Fully Corroborated.

Death of a Celebrated Race Horse.

Texas Evacuated by the Federals.

Beauregard and Forces in Virginia.

Late News from Newbern, N. C.

Polk Encamped near New Orleans.

[SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.]

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to Mr. Washburne, of the Committee on Commerce, the draft of a bill relative to abandoned property, with various suggestions concerning the necessary legislation upon the subject.

The first section sanctions the sale of live stock, planting implements and machinery at the points where collected, instead of sending them to some place in the loyal States, as required by the present law.

The second section connects the case of abandoned plantations with the general case of the freedmen, and provides that the land derived from the cultivation of these lands, unless they are to prove a burden on the treasury, this provision involves little expense or delay.

The third section provides that fees be charged for permits, graduated according to the magnitude of the transaction, and that they be paid into the treasury, after deducting the attendant expense. Also money arising from sales of abandoned lands.

The fourth section meets the cases of persons residing within the lines in insurrectionary States, whose right to conduct trade and commerce supplies therein without being subject to provisions and penalties applying to persons from other States.

The fifth section is intended to sanction restrictions upon trade and transportation in loyal States even, for the purpose of preventing supplies to the rebels.

The sixth section repeals the existing distribution of one-half the proceeds from abandoned property to informants and custom brokers, and leaves the whole matter with the court decreeing the forfeit. The Secretary suggests the necessity of revising the law governing maritime trade, now confined to cover captures in internal waters, and even property taken from shores. Most of the cotton purchased by the Government has gone into individual hands, and very little has been realized to the Government from the cotton trade.

The Secretary favors the Government the abrogation of the whole system, and purchase and transportation of cotton exclusively by the Government.

The Pacific Railroad bill as reported by Mr. Stevens, from the House Select Committee, provides that the grant of land to the railroad, in any pre-emption homesteads, swamp land or other lawful claims, or Government reservation. It proposes to repeal the provision for reservation by Government of a portion of the construction bonds. The central company for the company of California is authorized to issue first mortgage bonds not exceeding the amount of the Government bonds. Any other road or line may issue one-half the amount of United States bonds, and the same precedence. It fixes the number of directors, to be elected by the stockholders, at twenty, and the number to be appointed by the President at ten.

A special order issued by the War Department this morning requires all enlisted men now in this city to be recalled to duty forthwith to their regiments in the field, unless they can produce, from proper military authority, certificates of physical disability, and are unable to perform the duties of the field.

While the Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were under consideration in the House to-day, Representative Schenck, Chairman of the Military Committee, proposed as a substitute for the sections relating to the House and Senate bill, the pay of the soldiers of the army, which had been passed upon by that committee with some modifications, and also increasing their pay.

The Senate, having become impatient at the delay of the House in acting upon the bill, incorporated in the measure the provisions of the House bill, which, with the amendments by the Committee on Ways and Means, and those of the Military Committee, formed the basis of the House proceeding to-day, and the result is as stated in the Congressional Record.

The President has approved the joint resolution temporarily increasing the duty on imports five per cent. It is, therefore, a law.

There is nothing to indicate that the army of the Potomac, the rebel army is quiet.

There is no probability that the War Department will grant the request of the Pennsylvania Legislature to masser out the reserve for that State in May.

It is reported that the Senate bill, indorsement of the colored soldiers, will pass the House to-day.

It is understood that the Union National Convention are to be held in Baltimore, Md., for the Baltimore Convention. None of its members have declined to pass delegates at reduced rates.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

It is probable that a vote will be taken in the House, on Wednesday, on the bill to provide republican governments for those States overthrown or usurped by the rebellion. A number of prepared speeches are yet to be delivered upon that subject.

The joint resolution, which was unanimously passed in the House and Senate a month ago, protesting against the French occupation of Mexico and the establishment of a nonchalant government on this continent, still lies in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which it is permitted to do for reasons of State policy.

The army appropriation bill appropriates \$2,710,000 for medicines, instruments and dressings.

James R. Hood, editor of the Chattanooga Gazette, is in Washington, on the part of the loyal citizens of Lower East Georgia, to urge on the Government the moderation of its policy of sending troops to the south of the Potomac. The loyal people protest against the policy of sending troops to the south as a most ungrateful return for their many sacrifices for the Government during the war.

The information received from the army of the Potomac to-night states that on Thursday night the town of Madison was burned.

The largest fire that we have had for thirty years took place last night. The molochon factory of Treat & Davis, the carriage factories

of Hall & Co., J. F. Goodrich, and Burch & Co., the silversmith shop of G. Gilbrath, the Davenport Mission Chapel, two private residences and a brick barn were destroyed. A man, whose name could not be ascertained, perished in the flames. The total loss by the fire was from \$80,000 to \$100,000, the insurance on which is about \$35,000.

Advices from the Copper Country, of this evening, report everything quiet in that vicinity.

New Orleans advices state that Gen. Stone has been ordered from Washington, as Chief of Gen. Banks' staff.

Gen. Stone, under orders from a regiment, is reduced to the command of a regiment, regulars.

A refugee from Shreveport says the rebels admit a loss of 100 men, but admit they were defeated in the last battle, and suffered so heavily that they did not consider it prudent to renew the attack.

The reports among the rebels say that Gen. Steele was moving towards Shreveport with 22,000 men, and Price, with 47,000 men, was opposing him.

Shreveport is protected by fourteen miles of fortifications, which the rebels consider impregnable against anything short of 150,000 men.

The gunboat Eastport remained ashore sixteen miles below Grand Ecore, and two gunboats are around on the falls just above Alexandria.

The address of Gen. Lee to his command of cavalry, of Banks' army, it would appear that he had been superseded.

Three thousand rebel cavalry are reported in the neighborhood of Clonouka, above Fort Hindson, and their intention is surmised to be to lay low the plantations worked by Yankees.

Magruder's army, reported 30,000 strong, is on the Guadalupe, Colorado, and Brazos rivers, Texas, with the exception of 5,000 at Galveston.

The Brownsville (Texas) Journal, of April 10, has advised that the French are retreating from the City of Mexico. This is doubtless a canard.

Boston, May 1.

In the Massachusetts Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Federal Relations reported a series of resolutions in relation to national affairs, favoring the prosecution of the war, and pledging the resources of the State in its support, and recommending an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and declaring that the President has discharged the duties of office with fidelity, sagacity, and courage, and that he deserves the confidence of the people.

Fortress Moshon, April 29.

The French vessels that went to City Point recently to bring away tobacco from Richmond have all returned, light, to Hampton Roads.

The steamer New York, with six rebel prisoners, has sailed for City Point.

[YESTERDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES.]

(Special to the Times.)

WASHINGTON, May 1.

Dispatches were received to-day by Gen. Grant stating that the rebels had been repulsed by my passed through Petersburg yesterday morning.

His forces is estimated at from eighteen to twenty thousand.

Nothing of note transpired at the front to-day, the rebels having been repulsed on the Richmond and Rapidan.

Considerable force is reported at Fredericksburg throwing up more earthworks on the heights.

The rebels are reported withdrawing from Macdon's C. H., and concentrating in front of the left and center. One division of Longstreet's Corps, according to reports of deserters, is at Hanover Junction as reserve. On the right, the strength is stated at upwards of 100,000 men.

Rumors prevailed here that Gen. Banks is superseded by Gen. Augur.

The Committee on the Congressional committee to investigate the affairs of the New York custom-house show that an enormous amount of duty has been carried on between that city and rebeldom.

New York, May 2.

The famous trotting stallion, Geo. M. Patchen, died yesterday from rupture.

The World's New Orleans letter reports the evacuation of Texas by our forces; and also that the report regarding the New Orleans and Gen. Polk was in camp not more than twenty miles from New Orleans, with from 15,000 to 20,000 men, to move at once on Fort Hudson or Baton Rouge.

New York, May 2.

The Herald's Newbern letter, of the 20th ult., says: Information has been received here that the authorities have taken possession of all the railroads in the South for the next six days, during which time no citizens are allowed to travel on them. It has been learned that troops from Charleston, S. C., have been brought to Wilmington, and there believed troops who have since proceeded to Richmond.

(Special Dispatch to the World.)

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War returned to-day from Fort Pillow, and called on the President for the report of the expedition.

The river has fallen 9 inches. There is 22 feet 7 inches water in the channel. Weather cool and wet. Thermometer 40. Barometer 29.12.

Pittsburg, May 2.

River seven feet large by pier mark and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

H. W. WALKER, JR.

106 Main st., North side, near Fourth.

Mill & Factory Findings,

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting,

Bolting Cloth,

Machine Cards,

Carding Machines,

Cotton Gins,

Cotton Warps,

Cotton Cards,

Gum Hose and Packing,

Sheet Metals, all kinds,

Lace Leather & Rivets,

Wires of all kinds,

Sieves, Riddles & Screens,

Fan Mill Materials,

With all other articles necessary for

Mills, Factories, Foundries,

Railroads, &c., &c.

WOOL taken in exchange for cash.

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W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,

IRON MERCHANTS,

Corner Main and Third Streets,

HAVE IN STOCK

1,000 Tons Ass'd Iron & Steel,

Made of best charcoal and iron ore,

3,000 Kegs Nails and Spikes,

Cut and wrought, all sizes,

1,000 Kegs Horse & Mule Shoes,

Borden's Improved Government Pattern,

7,000 Horse and Mule Nails,

Best Hammer Tools,

Armstrong's, Vices, Hammer, Pile, &c.

Plowmakers' Materials,

Moldboards, Wires, Handles, Bolts, &c.

Hollowware Castings,

Ovens, Skillets and Lids, Sugar Kettles, &c.

Manilla Cordage,

Sails for Boats, Hatters, &c.

Black Tin, Lead and Spelter,

All of which we sell at as low as can be bought of the manufacturers in this country.

We are also Agents for

Fairbank's Scales,

Fraser's, Hay, Coal, Stock, and Scale Scales,

Lillie's P. and B. Proof Safes,

W. J. Combination Locks—considered the best in use.

We keep constantly on hand the best quality of iron and steel in all quantities, and can furnish it in larger quantities than any other establishment in this city.

We buy Old Metals, such as Iron, Copper and Brass, for which we pay the market price.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

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WANTED.

A COLORED WOMAN WITHOUT INCUMBRANCE

to cook and wash for the remainder of the year.

For which we will pay \$100.00, and a good board.

Or, at Bank of Kentucky, to H. A. GRISWOLD.

may 1st

Salesman Wanted.

WE WANT A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN.

He will sell our first class goods. These

goods are of the best quality, and are

very cheap. We will pay him first class wages.

For further particulars, apply to

Crocker & Co., 101 N. 2nd St., Louisville, Ky.

may 1st

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPITAL OF \$2,000.

In a well established business, yielding a large profit.

Address Box 120, Louisville, Ky.

may 1st

Wanted.

TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS, WILL FURNISH

capital and location. References given and

replied. Address Box 120, Louisville, Ky.

may 1st

1,000 Mules Wanted.

THREE YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

14 hands and upwards